bothered in California during the ten years that I have enjoyed the acquaintance of dr. Fremont. Until was accidentally discovered in his biography that he was married by a Roman Catholic priest, he was not so sharged or considered here.

But Mesers, Brooks, McMaster & Co. bave, sought So press this matter to a personal issue, believing that with half-a-dezen irresponsible statements of observe Sciem, they might, haply, bully this gentleman into letter-writing on the subject. I apprehend that neither Mr. Frement nor his friends lack the nerve or ability he fasten these lies where they belong, did the noble cause in which they are engaged require such a species of championship. Of the falsity of the alleged personal knowledge there can be no doubt. It should be enough to disqualify it to know that no man's faith ses be proven by another man's evidence. There are some actions which bear a negative testimony, however, and the following are among them:

During the California war the battalion of Riflemen under Col. Premont surrounded and took by surprise the Mission San Luis Obispo. The capture was ef-Sected by night, and the troops were quartered in the Mission buildings. The writer of this article was one of a company who were assigned by Col. Fremont's direction quarters in the Catholic Church, upon the steps leading to the altar, there being two other companies in the body of the church. And though the next day the priests of the Mission remonstrated, our men were quartered in the church with their saddles and rifles until the final departure of the battalion, three or four days after, Col. Fremont deeming it ad-Visable, and so ordering.

Again, shortly after Col. Fremont reached Los An-

geles, a murder was committed by what was known the Priest party, a faction of the Californians who held out longest against the Americans, and were controlled by the padres of the Church. The body of the murdered man, a Californian who had befriended the Americans, was brought in by his relatives and laid on the steps of the church, the priest refusing its admis-When the conduct of the padre was reported to Cel. Fremont, he sent an officer and a file of men with orders to demand an admission of the body and s Christian burial for it; in the event of a refusal, to batter open the doors of the church. The demand was instantly obeyed.

Now, whether it is usual for Roman Catholics to deny and defy the power of their priesthood, to invade sanctity of the Church against the protest of the priests, and threaten destruction and death to stubborn padres and unyielding church-doors, I do not know. I only know these statements to be facts of my own witmessing.

Among the slanders uttered by the enemies of the Republican candidate, not the least has been that accusing him of fraudulent transactions in California. The famous cattle purchase has been a ready theme of abuse. In the last California papers it is shown by affidavits of all the parties concerned in the transaction that the cattle were returned to their rightful owner on the failure of the Government to ratify the bargain. These slanders were first concocted and sent on to Washington by Colonels Mason and Stevenson in 1849. The enmity of these persons to Col. F., would have Justified almost any attempt to injure him. It is well known to every man who volunteered in California during the war, that Col. Fremont was scrupulously exact and conscientious in dealing justice to those about him. This quality of fairness, allied with his unvarying kindness to his men, greatly endeared him to them. They were as well fed and as well cared for by their nander as circumstances would permit. This wil answer the silly slander of Fremont's harsh treatment of his men.

One word of the character of Col. F. in business and social circles, and I have done. While he has failed to establish any decided impressions as to his religious habits in California, his alleged Romanism or Protestantism never having once created a whisper one way or another in that country before his nomination for the Presidency, he has succeeded in endearing bimself to all for his honest, upright and liberal principles in business life, and for his genial sincerity and accomplishments in social circles. His connection with a prominent banking house in San Francisco was well own in that city as only temporary, and as that of a proprietor of an extensive estate of which they were agents. He was never alleged to be, and is not, a member of the firm, or in any wise engaged in its transactions. In his intercourse with our citizens, though retiring and unobtrusive in manners, no one was more influential or respected, and the enthusiasm which his name is kindling throughout the country proves that notwithstanding his retirement and privacy for the past four or five years, the old leaven is at work, and the Free-State element, so long buried under m. will yet redeem and regenerate the

FREMONT PROVED A CATHOLIC.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
LYMISOTON, Sept. 25, 1856.
HON. LATTLE STREAMS—Dear Brother: Knowing the great facilities which you possess for obtaining the information, and your readiness to aid the cause, the membes of our Council, Green Punkens, No. 001, have authorized me to ask you for some further testimony as to Fremont's being a Catholic—many of the brethren being very much shaken in the faith by the statements recently made by his friends on the subject. We want are to the law tomosphing: some facts which you can being very much shaken in the taith by the statements recently made by his friends on the subject. We want you to tell us something; some facts which you can give from your own personal knowledge and observation. It is important that we should have it at an early day. Respectfully yours, Sert Shaush.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 4, 1856. S. SHAUSH, esq .- Dear Brother : Your favor of the 25th September has come to hand, and I hasten to answer your request. I think the facts which I am about to disclose will forever set this important question at rest. The man stands unmasked, and if anybody doubts hereafter they are traitors, and if members, should be expelled at once. I proceeded immediately after your letter was re-

served to Fremont's palace, and fearing the family snight be at home, I went the back way to the kitchen. Finding the house girl (they are too poor to keep but one servant, and she is, of course, an Irish Catholic), I told her that Father O'Laf harty had sent up there to satisfy myself that Fremout was a real Catholic, and I wanted to search the house for crosses. She said she did not believe I would find any, as she had keard Mr. Fremont say he should not wear his suspenders any more till after election because they had to be crossed, and that they must all, even the children, be wery careful not to cross their legs when anybody was about. Did you ever hear of such duplicity ? But I was not to be put off in that way, so I offered her a ten-cent piece if she would take me to his bedroom, as I was quite sure that I would find something there that would convict him. She west up, and finding the family out, she took me up the back stairs to the bedroom. And such a room! The wealth of California has been lavished upon its decorations. The floor is paved with gold; the walls hang with grizzybear skins, all over with diamonds of great size and immense value, and here and there portraits of Weed and Seward. Still there was no cross in eight. I was not satisfied, and told the girl I should search the bed. She objected, which only made me the more determined. I accordingly threw the bed upon the floor, and there lay before me the damning proof of his attachment to the Church, which he indulges in secret. He kept his crosses where he could nightly adore them; they were under him, his bed rested upon them. But so causingly has he managed the secret, that few Protestants, except my self, would have detected it. He has had the end and side rails of his bedstead bored, the holes opposite each other and a cord put through lengthwise, and then crosswise, and thus, by the intersection of the sope, crosses are formed, so that every night he sleeps apon a network of crosses. Was there anything ever so infamous before, as a man thus descerating the saared embiem of Christianity! I stood and contemplated the scene a few moments in silent horror, and then hastily left the boase. The golden pavement was

metened to the floor, and this is the man who is set up

by the Black Repu'Zeans as their enneldate. I shudder at the bare, possibility of the election of such a man, whose kuman Catholicism is now placed beyond all possible doubt, to be the President of these United States. I hope you will not, as I do not, stop at any thing that will prevent so dire a calemity, especially to

our Order.
Sincerely dear Brother, your friend.
LITTLE STREAMS.

ANOTHER DISUNION MANIFESTO. PREMONTS ELECTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1856.

Ellwood Fisher, Esq.—Dear Sir: If I understood aright, you asserted, a few evenings since, in the course of a conversation or discussion between us, that if Frement was elected President of the United States, he ment was elected. Fresident of the United States, he could not and would not be inaugurated; and that, because the South would by violence prevent such inauguration. May I ask the expression of your views on this point at more extent? If you do not object, I will give them some publicity, inasmuch as it is manifest that such an opinion deliberately entertained and well-founded, may serve as a warning to many who now propose to vete for Fremont, and to others, who, but for the anticipation of such a course on the part of the South, might hereafter conclude to vote for him. Very respectfully yours, GEO. J. CORNELL.

РЕКТИ АМВОУ, Sept. 16, 1856. GEORGE J. CORNELL, ESQ., Dear Sir : I duly re-

ceived your letter of the 9th inst., referring to a con versation that occurred a few evenings previously between us, in which I expressed a doubt whether Mr. Fremont, if elected, would be inaugurated President of

Fremont, if elected, would be inaugurated President of the United States, and asking an expression at more length of my views on that subject.

I have delayed a reply until now, as well from pressing engagements as from an anwillingness to assume to speak for the South, which I am not authorized to do. But as you suggest, I think rather ironically, that such an opinion deliberately pronounced might have the effect of deterring some frem voting for Fremont who are now disposed to do so, I now respond to the taunt, act in the spirit in which I suppose it was made, but in the hope which I admit is not sanguine, that something may yet be done to dispel the delusion that threatens to overspread the Northern States.

The purpose for which it is proposed to elect Fremont, is to prevent the extension of Slavery, to exclude the South from any occupancy of the common territory

The purpose for which it is probated to the South from any occupancy of the common territory of the Union, and to appropriate that territory exclusively in future to Northern institutions. Such an avowal, so unjust and so monstreus, could of course excite nothing but astonishment and indignation in the section then to be despoiled, particularly when the fate of the same proposition on two previous occasions is remembered. In 1829 the same attempt was made by the North, in resisting the reception of Missouri as a Slave State, which, after producing an agitation that shock the Union to its foundation, was settled by the retreat of the North and the division between the two sections of the territory then held by the Union, and the pretension slept nearly thirty years. But in 1848 it was revived, and the Northern States, by their Legislatures, reasserted it in the Wilmot Proviso. They it was revived, and the Northern States, by their Legislatures, reasserted it in the Wilmot Proviso. They were promptly responded to by all the Southern Legislatures, who declared that such a measure would be resisted at all hazards. And in 1850 the North again abandoned the pretension, and agreed that the institutions of the territories of the United States should be determined by the people respectively who settled them. The ordinance of 1787, by interdicting Slavery in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and leaving the territory southwest of that river without that interdict, territory southwest of that river without that interdict, left the territorial area of the two sections almost exactly equal, and showed that no discrimination was made against either. But now the North again sets up this twice exploded claim, and for the first time at-tempts to elect a President solely for the purpose of

sustaining it.

If the North shall so act, if by the vote of a majority in all her States the North shall take the first and If the North shall so act, if by the vote of a majority in all her States the North shall take the first and most important step for the purpose, the South will have full notice, and the only question with her will be whether to prevent the thing from being done by immediate intervention, or to wait until all the facilities of Federal power and patronage have been employed to secure its accomplishment. But not that only. The exclusion of Slavery from new territory is, of course, founded on hostility to Slavery. The election of a ruler hostile to the institutions of nearly half the States. As such he will select for post-officers, judges, district-attorneys, and others, those who are hostile to the institutions of the State in which they live, or if such cannot be found there, they can be sent there for the purpose. The Federal Government would thus become an incendiary in all the Southern States. Do you suppose, or does any man of souse suppose that any peeple would telerate ruch a Government? As for the process of dissolution it is very obvious and easy. A convention of all the Southern States, or of a considerable number of them, can declare the Union dissolved, and it will thereupon be dissolved; and if this is done before the 4th of March next, no President of the United States can be mangurasted then.

You are aware, Sir, that if Mr. Frement is elected at all, it cannot be by a majority of the People; for he is any interest and it is a such any interest and it is cannot be the maniment of the People; for he is any interest and it is cannot be by a majority of the People; for he is any interest and it is cannot be by a majority of the People; for he is any interest and it was all the Southern States, and

You are aware, Sir, that it air, 'remain selected all, it cannot be by a majority of the People; for he is unanimously opposed by all the Southern States, and by about haif the people of the Northern States. He may be, however, then elected by the forms of the Constitution, but against its spirit; and to set uside his election, thus necomplished, would not be so great a sideling of the Constitution as his election would, for violation of the Constitution as his election would, for the purpose, as is declared, of destroying the equality of half the States, and desponing them of their terri-

torial rights.

Whenever the Union is dissolved the District of Co-

Whenever the Union is disselved the District of Columbia reverts to its original proprietor, the State of Mayland; and that is Southern soil.

As for the competency of the Southern States to form an independent Government, and maintain it, that question is settled when we consider that the South has a population of about seven millions and a half of whites, about three times as many as declared their independence of Great Britain in 1776—that the imports of the South, measured by her exports, would be at least one hundred and fifty millions per annua, which at a revenue duty of twenty-five per cent ad calorem, would yield a revenue of thirty seven millions and a half. To this it may be added that the manufacturing and commerce new carried on for the South by the North would require two or three millions more, and that many persons not hostile to Slavery, would readily pass over the border from the ruined Commercial and Manufacturing Districts of the North—Districts ruined by the less of from one-third to one half of their customers. I beg, however, to assure you that in presenting these views I am actuated by no desire of dismion, but the courtery, I hope there is stall sonse senting these views I am actuated by no desire of au-union, but the contrary, I hope there is still sense enough left to avert that cetastrophe. But I think it my duty to show how near the danger is, and how easily that event can happen, for which there can be no return to that condition in which the North and South have thus far been so prosperous.

Very respectfully yours. FLLWOOD FISHER.

ANOTHER OLD WHIG FOR FREMONT.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CONKLING.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CONKLING.

Hon. ALFRED CORKLING—Dear Sur Learning that you are spending some time in our villese, and being a sured from your well-known views and the content of your public hile, that you as deeply sympathies with the ellotte now being made to stay the aggressions of the Silver Power, new aiming to gain the control of the Content Covernment, in order to make it, absertlent in the extension of Silvery over the National Territories; we remit the tension of Silvery to the National Territories; we remit the tension of Silvery over the National Territories; we remit the tension of Silvery over the National Territories; we remit the tension of Silvery to the Silvery to the Silvery over the National Territories; we remit to solicit, if it shall comport with your convenience, that you will address the Fremout Chie to out town on the political questions new before the People. The Chie will move out the Bills and on the Julia in the Content of which it may be most convenient to you.

In behalf of the baseditive Committee of the Fremout Chie of Oxford.

WILLIAM II. HYDE, Corresponding Secretary

Oxford Security Committee do me but justice in ascribing to me an earnest devotion to the rightcome and patriotic cause in which you are engaged, at a willingness to do whatever it befits an honest must to do toward securing its triumple. But the circumstances in which I haspen to be placed, I am sorry to say, do not leave me at liberty to accept your flattering invitation. I congratulate you mest heartily upon the auspicious results of the late elections in the States of Iows, Vermont and Maine, and upon the bright prospects before us. They are the meere gratifying to me because I am of the number of these who, before the nomination of Col. Fremont, were decidedly of opinion that he ought to be the candidate of the Republican party. The circumstances under which the Nominating Convention assembled imperatively forbade the least survince to personal favoritism; and I believed then as I still do, that the nominat

of any other man. I be eved him to be at once the fittest and the most averagable candidate, and this con-viction has been grahering strength from every suc-

ciction has been grahering strength from every succeeding day's experience.

It is not easy, I think, to overrate the importance of the approaching contest. The great absorbing issue on which it is to turn is that of the indefinite extension of human bondage on this continent. Until lately, the toleration of Slavery in any part of our boasted land of liberty, has been thought, even by those among whom it exists, to require palliation; and this has been found in the fact of its original introduction from mercenary motives by our English ancestors without our consent. Now, without a shadow of spology, it is proposed to niarge its limits and render it predominant. Hitherto it has been sectional, and, until lately, has been uni-

Now, without a sindow of spolory, it is proposed to inlarge its limits and render it predominant. Hitherto it has been sectional, and, and intely, has been universally so regarded. Now it is proposed to make it national, by forcing it, under color of law, into regions long since solemnly dedicated to Freedom.

The particular question directly involved in the contest before us is, whether Slavery shall be permanently established in the large, fertile and sainbrious Territory of Kanses. I say established, because by a ruppendous and barbarous imposture, to which, in definince of the clearest dicates of justice and common sense, the President is lending his countenance and aid, by accribing to it the force of law, Slavery has already been introduced into Kansas, and it has been declared felony to attempt to expel it. But momentous as this question is, it is far from being a true exponent of the importance of the canvass on which we are about to enter. to attempt to expel it. But momentous as this questions, it is far from being a true exponent of the importance of the canvass on which we are about to enter.

Other consequences beside the conversion of Kansas into a Slave State are likely to follow from an adverse result. Among these are the triumph of false principles now for the first time broached, that would enable slaveholders to carry their slaves at pleasure into the Free States, and there, in defiance of public sentiment, hold them in bondage: thus rendering the leprosy of Slavery all pervaing, and subjecting us as a nation to the aggravated opprobrium and scorn of the whole civilized world. But this is not all. There is but too much reason to apprehend that our defeat would lead to the speedy repeal of the laws abolishing the African slave-trade and declaring it piracy.

In the earnest hope, and I am hoppy to add no v confident trust, that there is virtue enough in the people of the Free States, by the peaceful but firm exercise of the political rights secured to them by the Constitution, and to which it binds all to submit, to avert these disastrous and humiliating consequences.

hese disastrous and humiliating consequences.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your friend and condintor.
ALFRED CONKLING.
WILLIAM H. Hydr, esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Ox
ford Fremont Club.

A SIGHT FOR BUCHANANITES.

We saw a scene in the Union Depot yesterday morn

We saw a scene in the Union Depot yesterday morning that, we think, preached a more powerful sermon than all the cloquence of the stump or the Senate has yet produced. Sented along the wall, on a beach, was a family of thirteen—the father, mother and eleven children, weary, dirty, destitute and wretched beyond all parallel in this presperous city. At one end was a full-grown boy of sixteen, without a shirt, his skin blue with cold, exposed, except where scanty garments of thin and coarse finen covered it. He had been sick, and was wrapped in a coarse coverlet. Near him sat a young woman, a sister, with her husband. She was bare-headed, and hardly covered with rags that had not touched water, apparently, since they were made. A pale and puny baby lay in her arms. Three or four little boys sat next, wan-looking creatures, as shife as their little wool hats, except where the dirt gave an appearance of health to the flesh.

They were ragged and shivering with cold, but they didn't speak, nor cry; so utterly unlike the cheerfulners and vivacy of boys were their silence and quiettude, that it made one's heart ache to see them. One of them once passed his hand caressingly over the face of the little baby which lay motioniess in its mother's lap, but there was no smile or gimmer of affection in his pale face. The mother was bare-headed, unwashed, and pale, as were all the family. She like her daughter, nursed a little sickly child that lay noiseless, but staring with its round eyes at the crowd of pitying spectators. A son, dressed, or rather undersed, like all the rest, sat in the middle, shivering with a chill. He writhed from side to side, and groaned sometimes, but never spoke. The father, a man apparently forty-five years, had wrapt a small quit about his shoulders, and either under the cheening influence of so much greater warmth than the rest crijoyed, or because he left it incumbent on him ss the head of the family, was the only one that spoke while we were within hearing. He had been direct from Kansas, he sai so by the infamous secundrels whom the Administra-tion hired as "Kansas Militia," to execute the Kansas-laws. They were one of the productions of Demo-

laws. They were one of the productions of Domocratic policy.

The speciators contributed liberally to help them on their road to Lexington. Mr. David Hayes of the City Police exerted himself most efficiently on their behalf, and raised some ten or twelve dollars. Nearly every man or boy who approached left some contribution for them. We saw sturdy railroad engineers and firemen cuptying their pocket-books, newsboys gathering their coppers into a convenient heap, kind-hearted critizens unciling bills. Everybody scenned touched by their silent, uncomplaining distress. Now and then we could hear men saying "There is semething for an 'old line' to look at!" One little gentleman of the Buchanan stripe paraded up and down the depot with harden stripe paraded up and down the depart with an indignant strut, grumbling and cursing bitterly, as he would hear some sturdy Fremonter say, "Come up here and see what your party in Kansas have done." It was quite a scene—altogether.

SLAVERY RUFFIANISM IN FLORIDA.

The following is from The St. Augustine (Florida Notional Democrat. The Mr. Ryals, chief of the Mederators, supposed to be murdered by the Regu lators, is a Northern man, and the charges of thef and counterfeiting trumped up against him are because he does not agree in all things with the nigger-driving chivalty of that State:

THE REGULATORS—JAMES M. RYALS SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED—ONE MAS WOUNDED.

Considerable excitement was projuced in our town on last Friday morning by the report that an organized company of men styled. Regulators had on the previous evening met with James M. Ryals, traveling in company with Mr. Salas Weeks, about seven miles from town, and that they attempted to take Ryals in their costody, when Ryals fired a horseman's pistol at some of the Regulators, when he was shot at by one or two of the Regulators, and wounded in the hips. One of the Regulators, named Sapp, was wounded in the wrist, by some of the shot fired at Ryals, it is supposed. Sapp was on Saturday morning conveyed into town, and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Colher.

When Mycks left the scene of action. Ryals was not dead, nor is it yet known to the public whether he is or not; he has not been found. The impression is generally entertained that he is dead. The company of Regulators on Saturday appreached our town, and

of Regulators on Saturday approached our town, and a few came in to solicit co-peration with them. There were about forty iron in the company of the Regulators. There is an organized band who call them whose object is to resist the hators. There is an organized band who call them-selves "Moderators," whose object is to resist the Regulators by force, and cause them to be prosecuted for any violation of law. Both parties have had meetings and dieners. The Moderators had made preparations to give a dinner a short distance from our town on Saturday last, and several of the party assembled about our town to attend it, but owing to the presence of the Regulators they did not have the dinner.

the presence of the Regulators stay and not have the dinner.

Some of the Regulators, when near our town, discovered B. Wilmans, Jeremiah Pede, Thomas Danford and Duncan McCrany, a party of the Moderators. The Kagulators gave tarsait, and the party of Medicators fied in haste, and gained the family residence of B. Williams before boing evertaken, and the Regulators did not choose to moiest Mr. Williams's family. It is said that Hendricks of Duval County, is the captain of the Regulators, and that R. Williams is the captain of the Regulators, and that R. Williams is the captain of the Regulators, and that R. Williams is the captain of the Regulators and solutions. It is said by the Regulators that there is an organized band of theyes, counterfeitors and solutions in the country, whom they intend to expel. Their practice is to give ten days notice to such presents as they wish to leave the country, and it, on the expiration of the ten days the country, and it on the expiration of the ten days the parties notified do not have, the Regulators proceed to

al Lynch law: Many of the Moderators had been thus notified, and Many of the Moderators had been thus notified, and they, with others who sympathized with them and opposed the course pursued by the Regulators, formed an association to resist the Regulators and to prosecute them for violations of the law; and we thought that the Moderators were in sufficient force to bid defiance to the Regulators; but the Regulators have acted with such bold and confident determination, that we are constrained to believe that they will exente their purpose at the cost of life and property if necessary, to accomplish their purpose. Kyais was one of the most determined and resolute men in the contrapt of the Moderators. In his fall the Moderators lose a leading spirit, both to plan and execute. This part of the country is in considerable excitement. Bands of Hegulators and Moderators travel the country armed like soldiers. in considerable excitement. Bands of Regulators and Moderators travel the country armed like soldiers. From present indication, those who are most ob-nozione to the Regulators will leave this part of the

State and quiet and good order be again restored. If they do not, it is feared that more blood will be shed.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AT LOUISVILLE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1866.

Freedom of speech has again been stricken down in Kentucky. Yesterday evening C. M. Clay attenpted to address the citizens of Louisville on the political topies of the day, and was hooted and velled down by the tools of the Slave Power. The Fillmore men had a meeting in one end of the Court-House, which was undisturbed. At the other end of the house Mr. Clay commenced speaking, according to previous appointment, when portion of the audience commenced shouting. Hurrah for Fillmore: hurrah for Fillmore!" Move him!" "Turn him out!" "Get a rope "Move him!" "Turn him out." "Get a rope and hang him!" &c. Mr. Clay made several attempts to speak; but every time his voice was drowned by the same cries and shouts. At length he desisted, and retired to the stand in the nex room, where Col. Jones, the Fillmore Elector was speaking. The greater part of those wi came to hear Clay then retired. till 104 o'clock, and then requested the audience to hear Mr. Clay. Clay finally got a hearing before the comparatively small sudience that remained, and spoke for nearly an hour. He was, however, freenanth. frequently interrupted with the same cries and by the same men that put him down at the first. No man in Kertucky but Cash. Clay would probably have been able to get a hearing at all: but, when he is put down, he soon puts himself up sgain. One prominent Know-Nothing attempted to deny some of Clay's statements about the Kausas frauds. "Ah," said Clay, "you can't crack sas frauds. "Ah," said Clay, "you can't crack
"your whip over me: I've got the documents, and
"I defy you." Another of the crowd, who I understood was from a Free State, kept bawling out:
"Mr Clay We Clay Mr. Clay, Mr. Clay, what did you do with you "own niggers !" At length Clay stopped short, and fixing his eye on the intruder, replied: "I lib and fixing his eye on the intruder, replied: "I lib"crated them, Sir, and they are now free."
"Yes," said the brawler, "you sold them and put
"the money in your pocket." Clay immediately
responded in a voice of thunder: "You Lie, Sir!"
and the culprit slunk away amid the jeers and universal laugh of the crowd. After that Clay met with little disturbance.
The next morning The Journal (Fillmore organ

charged the disturbance on the Democrats, and the Buchanan papers charge it upon the Know-Nothings. One thing is certain, the disturbers all shouted for Fillmore, and it was emphatically a Fillmore erowd.

At the close of the meeting, being somewhat stranger, I asked a personal friend and a very at dent Know Nothing: "Tell me now, candidly, who is to blame for this disgraceful conduct!" He at "I am sorry and ashamed to say tha once replied: our boys did the shouting to-night, and I know it will do us no good." It is but justise to say that most of the sober and

respectable citizens of both parties whom I have heard speak of the matter, condemn the proceedings of last evening most emphatically; but they al admit that freedom of speech in Kentucky simply means, at present, the freedom of speaking in ac cordance with the opinions of the majority. After Fremont's election the people of Kentucky likely turn over a new leaf.

OBSERVE OBSERVER.

A BUCHANEER FIZZLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 1, 1856. To-day was expected to have been a great day among the Shamocracy of Dauphin County. For weeks past immense posters, three feet wide and six feet long, were scattered all over the country around, calling upon the faithful to raily to the support of the Constitution and the Union, and promising cloquent addresses by Senator Allen of Ohio, the Union-saving Cobb of Georgia, the renegade Reed of Philadelphia, and other great lights of modern Shamocracy. The day came, cool, dry and pleasant, all that the most ardent Buchaner could have desired; but alas! the people distributed in the coll. not respond to the call. Marshals on horseback and assistants without limit, trigged out in gay rib bons and fluttering badges, were galloping through the streets, amid the firing of cannon and waving of banners, drumming up the thirsty, scattered crew: and when they were all assembled together, men and boys, naturalized and unnaturalized, drun and sober, they numbered just four hundred and thirty, all told, instead of ten thousand, as had een centidently predicted.

The meeting was to have been held in the Capi-tel grounds, but when the paucity of the numbers present was ascertained, the place was changed to the Market-House, and a stand erected; but even there the completeness of the fizzle would have been so apparent, that it was changed again to the e of Representatives, which wa not half filled when all (with the exception of about seventy-five of the German Buchancers who assem bled elsewhere) were collected in it. Senator addressed them in his best style, and if he and they were satisfied with what he said, certainly the friends of Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Kansas and Frement will not complain.

The Senate Chamber was unoccupied, and on would have thought that the German friends of Pennsylvania's favorite son would have been invited to use it: but not so. The Shamocratic leaders appear to have thought that their foreign-born asappear to have thought that their foreign-born as-sociates were not good enough to meet in such a place, and they were compelled to assemble in the open air, in front of the Auditor-General's of-fice, although there was a very stiff, raw and chill-ing breeze blowing. There they were addressed, in their own language, by a foreigner, who declared "Free Labor, Free Soil, Free Kansas and Fremont to be all housings." and whose soils them. "to be all humbugs," and whose sole theme ap-peared to be abuse of Republicanism and Republican candidates.

Rest assured, that Pennsylvania will all right on the 14th instant. Our Union State ticket will be elected by at least from fifteen to twenty thousand majority. The people are with us, and they can be no longer gulled and led by the nese by interested wire-pullers and hungr office-holders. The best informed and most candiof our opponents admit that such will be the re-sult on the second Tuesday of this month; and if such be the case, nothing under heaven will prevent the old Keystone State from casting her vote for the gallant Pathfinder, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, on the 4th day of November next; and as goes Penn sylvania, so will go the Union. M. H. J. sylvania, so will go the Union.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN VERMONT .- Mr. Brown BITEDIER AND SUICIDE IN VERMONT.—Mr. Brown and his wife, who were in the habit of living with their married children, had been staying for some time in Bakersfield with their son-in-law, Mr. Locke. On Saturday. Mr. Brown and his daughter, Mrs. Locke, left for Waterville, on a visit to some of their friends living there. Mrs. Brown and another daughter, who were also stopping at Lock's went to bed at the accustomed hour. Bittle dreaming that to accompany the stopping at lock's went to be a sequence. were also stopping at Lock's went to bed at the accustomed hour, little dreaming that to one it was the bed of death, as it proved to be. At about 11 o'clock the daughter awoke and saw Locke standing by the bedside, who, so soon as he found that he was discovered, said, "Jane. I have done enough to be in a most violent manner until he thought undoubtedly that life was extinct, and then left her. The girl lay in the greatest herror until she heard Locke leave the house. She then rose and found that her mother, who slept in a bed but a few feet from her own, lay a liteless coryse, from a number of blows about the head and neck, evidently unde by some sharp-edged instrument. She immediately run to the nearest neighbor, and pushing open the door, violently fell prostrate upon the foor. The noise awoke the family, who immediately hastened to her assistance: and on learning the above facts, proceeded to the seene of the murder. On examination seventeen large wounds were found the above facts, proceeded to the scene of the murder. On examination seventeen large wounds were found about the head, neck and shoulders, any one of which, it is thought, would produce death. The wounds were made hy a sharp are which was found by the bedside; and as it was a very dark night, and there being no light in the roots, the blows were struck at random, as was evident from the natace of the gashes in the neck and on the aboulder. From the time that Locke left the house nothing had been seen of him but on looking into the barn the next morning it was discovered that the wretch had taken his own life by hanging himself with a log chain. No trouble of any kind was known to have existed between the parties; but, on the other hand, they were on the most intimate and friendly terms."

INDUS" RIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEL-LIGENCE.

BESSENER'S IRON MARING .- Mr. J. G. Martien, an American residing in Europe, patented in Great Britain, Sept. 5, 1855, an "Improvement in making Iron and Steel," which gives promise of great importance. Unlike the United States, that country never refuses a patent for want of novelty, leaving that a matter to be settled entirely by the Courts, and it appears that on the 7th of December following, another patent for very nearly the same thing was issued to Henry Bessement of London, a name creditably distinguished by connect tion with many other meritorious improvements. Mr B. at least deserved the credit of pushing the invention strongly, for the English papers contain most enthusiastic notices of its success in several experiments at which the editors or reporters were present.

The process differs greatly from any of the various perations previously in vegue, but seems most anagous to that in which a strong blast of air is blown upon or rather into a mass of melted metal in a fire, thus continually stirring it until it changes. The new process, which, by the way, is not yet in practical operation anywhere except as an experiment, and may yet prove an invention which, like the hot-air engine. is capable of being fully developed only on paper-blows the air in through passages under the melted metal and allows it to bubble up through it. The great feature, and one sufficiently startling of itself to command the instant attention of iron-makers everywhere, is the absence of any fuel in this operation. Drawn out from the furnace into a separate receptacle called a "con verting vessel," and blown with cold air, the ire found of itself to contain so much carbon that by its combustion the mass instead of cooling becomes heated still more intensely for a limited period. As an example of the interest it is attracting, it may be said that Mr. Peter Cooper, or rather the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, the well-known iron manufacturers of this city, have nearly completed preparations for testing its value on an extensive scale, and we expect soon to be able to publish the results. The reduction of iron from the condition of cast iron

to that of wrought is a partly chemical and partly mechanical process, never perfectly understood either in theory or practice. Very slight changes (frequently no apparent ones) in the processes produce very widely varying results. Absolutely pure iron is not as strong as that with just enough carbon, silica, &c. Crude pig iron contains 4 or 5 per cent of carbon; when reduced to wrought, this is mostly expelled, but in changing wrought iron to steel it appears essential that carbon be infused again. Cast irons can be found containing a little more, a little less, and exactly the same amounts of carbon as the best cast steel, but they are as different therefrom as ley and grease from soap, or as the works of a good watch from a piece of brass kettle.

It is believed that wrought iron consists of fibers surrounded by einder, while cast iron has the cinder chemically combined. But aside from any speculations on the subject, or any extravagant expectations of the new process, we may record the fact as scientifically demonstrated that pig iron, or at least that that pig iron experimented on in a little foundery at Baxter House in London, contains sufficient carbon to support by its combustion the heat of the mass, when furiously agitated by the blast, for some fifteen minutes. It may be reasonably presumed that the invention can be made practically serviceable in some way by economixing fuel in the iron manufacture, but it has not been yet done. Within our own observation, we pronounce perfectly successful only those inventions which are in actual and profitable operation.

WELL-TASKED HIDES .- A large quantity of leather, reported to be in excellent condition, was lately found Lypp, in an old vat, the existence of which had been long unsuspected, as it had been covered with earth and the ground cultivated. It appears that a tannery was burned down there some seventy-five years ago, so the leather has had ample time to complete the tanning process. Singular as the affair seems, we knew a similar case in the southern part of Massachusetts a few years since except that no fire occurred, and there was, consequently, no inducement to ignore the hides for the sake of insurance or other consider ations. The tanning business had been abandoned some thirty years before, and the owner had died, but the vats remained open. An examination previous to filling them developed a large number of hides, which appeared to lose, however, after a few weeks' exposure o the air, the most valuable quality of leather-its flexibility. The hides became almost as hard as horn.

SCHAP IRON FORGINGS .- Railroad men are coming

out severely against the practice of forging axles and other important parts of railroad mechanism of scrap iron. The Radroad Advocate, the best mechanical paper, on account both of the practical knowledge and published in any country, urges with greatforce the hidlen imperfections proved to exist in many large and most important shafts and the like, which were in almost every case made from scrap. Scrap iron has been generally well worked over, and is in that respect superior to that just from the puddling furnace, but the unequal character of the fragments, causing some to burn before others are soft enough to weld, induces, in many cases, the most fatal accidents by, failure where t could not by any care have been anticipated. Good American iron-which, by the way, is somewhat softer and considerably stronger and tougher than Englishwell worked over by repeated rolling and piling, is, without doubt, the most reliable material. liable to contain all manner of faults, and is notoriously too unequal in texture to bear case-hardening without warping. Scrap-iron work, for places where human life depends on its integrity, should sever be employed.

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES .- Mr. D. K. Clark author of the valuable treatise on locomotives known as Clark's Railway Machinery, has been recently experimenting with the locomotive "Canute" on the Lon-don and South-western Railway, and has satisfied himself that the perfect combustion of coal and the consequent prevention of smoke in locomotives can be secured by the adoption of very simple means of equalizing the temperature. He employed fire-bricks, shich serve so absorb the heat when in excess and give it out when, by reason of a fresh supply of fuel or otherwise, the temperature of the smoke was too low. A pile of fire-bricks through which the products of combustion must pass was deposited in a combustion chamber joining the fire-box and the tubes, and the hind compartment of the fire-box was also arched over with fire-bricks. This is known as Beattie's system, and he urges that it is completely successful, and that it raises the efficiency of coal to an equality with coke, pound for pound. The firebrick lining in the back side of the fire-box would seem necessarily to prevent the generation of an equal amount of steam in the same time, but the performance of the engine as given in the recorded experiments seems to have been very nearly or quite equal to the average of locomotives burning either of the more combustible fuels, coke or wood.

FAST PARING AND SLICING .- There is on exhibition at No. 140 Nassau street a small machine patented in Angust last by Marvin Smith of New-Haven, which pares and slices at one operation with a rapidity almost incredible. The mechanism is simple, and the operation is so far automatic that the core is preserved intact and removed from the fork as soon as the operation is completed. In all labor-saving machines of this class the chief labor consists in fixing the fruit and removing the core. This machine gives full employment to both hands of the operator, and appears capable with a little practice of performing the whole operation in about two seconds. It works better quick than slow, and the fruit is sliced to any thickness required.

DRESS FASTERING .- An English patent just issued is for a style of fastening very similar to the stude often employed in shirt-bosoms, but much easier to operate. One head is smaller than the other, and is rounded, so that it may be easily thrust through round holes or metallic eyelets in the cloth, and hold until it is pulled with considerable force to remove it. To facilitate

both the applying and removing—as also to meare is staying in its place until the hole becomes worn on siderably too large—the smaller head and also the shank which connects it with the other is spik in four parts, which spring slightly by their elacticity, to that it contracts on entering or leaving the holes, be extends to its full size when fairly in place. Is would seem a very desirable improvement for shirt-boson as it would dispense with much of the crumping soiling now unavoidable in fixing the ordinary stota

ALUMINIUM.—The new metal, the basis of comme clay, is now sold in London for £3 per ounce, bear nearly as dear as gold by weight, but an immen larger quantity goes for an onnce, in consequence of its small specific gravity. M. Saint Claire Devils, the inventor of the process for extracting it, at a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, exhibited a bean very delicate balance, made of this material, which purpose its extreme lightness makes it peculiars applicable. It is very ductile, strong, and sonorous and has been used for strings for plane-fortes; but h did not affirm it to exhibit any very marked superiority over the ordinary wires. Its lightness and ability is resist corrosion has been taken advantage of with suc ess by the surgeon and dentist; but altogether the metal does not seem to be making any very rapid strides toward an extensive introduction. PLOWING BY STEAM .- At the recent Annual Road

tion of the Royal Agricultural Society in England, field locomotive (Mr. Boydell's) dragged seven plon. connected together in one frame, with considerate boiler, engine, wheels, etc., in short, the whole locomotive, including an endless railway on which it runs to give it a broad, firm bearing on the earth weighs nine tuns; and with steam at sixty pounds (about the usual pressure, by the way, on Buch locomotives, instead of 110, as with us), works up to twelve-horse power. The fuel used was coal Too other exhibitors also rivaled each other in drawing plows by stationary engines, employing 1-inch vin ropes for the purpose. Anchors have to be placed on the opposite side of the field from the engine, and the plows were drawn back light by means of puleys. One used for auchors simply heavily-loaded wages, with sharp-rimmed wheels which cut into the ground so as to offer great resistance to being dragged addwise. while they were easily moved lengthwise along the side of the field as the plowing progressed.

TURFENTINE.—There are several hundred wills for

the manufacture of spirits of turpentine in the State of North Carolina alone, while the States bordering a the Mississippi are all more or less engaged in it. The uses of resin and turpentine seem to increase with every development of inventive talent. In painting, is printing, in soap making, and especially in lighting is use seems to be almost universal. It forms an important element in many chemical operations, and the estimated in a late communication to the London &-ciety of Arts that from two to three hundred thousal dollars worth is consumed annually in the America India-rubber manufactories. From 17,000 to 23,00 tuns have been imported into England annually is many years past, and almost exclusively from the United States.

Wood Branings for Shapes.—The English Inc.

tution of Mechanical Engineers have been discusing the value of wood bearings, developing facts far morest-prising than those we have before presented. Underfaextraordinary pressure of 8,000 B. per square inch, and with the surfaces rubbing together with a speed of 36 feet per minute, an experiment of three hours' duration produced not the least sensible abrasion. The usual pressure allowed on bearings varies from about 50 % to 200 fb. per square inch—the best results, so far s friction is concerned, being found with about 90 B. per inch on metallic bearings well oiled. In these apperiments no oil was used, but the bearings were lest covered with water. Wood bearings seem only expedient where they can be kept wet; several trials is other situations having proved in no wise superior to brass, and in some cases the wood had chaired. The absolute quantity of heat generated is greatest with brass bearings, in the proportion of 20 or 30 to 12 but the non-conducting nature of wood, by confining and accumulating the small quantities generated, induced trouble, unless a large stream elder of water or oil was applied.

The screws steamer Malacca and Himalays was

using wood bearings for screw shafts with great mecers. The wood was prepared in narrow strips at applied as a kind of lining to the ordinary brase becings. The friction in this situation is at right and to the grain of the wood, and it is to be observed the the experiments appear to have been all made will brass, and none with iron journals. The iron shall employed for general purposes might act different; In the Himalaya the shaft is 18 inches in diamete. and the bearing in the dead wood at the stern the long, so that the weight of the screw and shafts duced a lead of less than 50 lb. per square bet each of the strips and flow into the vessel where is pumped by the engine. No wearing could be decovered after running 20,000 miles.

We give below an extract from a letter received, the last mail, by a gentleman of this city from be brother. The writer left for California on the 2015 Angust in the George Law. He has resided may years in California, has frequently crossed the lating In the present delicate state of affairs on the Istans, new complications may easily arise, of which the pa-

In the present delicate state of affairs on the Islam, new complications may easily arise, of which the philic should be notified in season.

"Steamship Sonora, off Acapaleo, September 8, 1854."

"We shall arrive at Acapaleo come time between this side. The first hot weather we have found was fourth day out from Panama, three days ago, and are likely to have a continuance of it till we are two three days further on. We reached Aspinwal at 8 o'clock on Monday, one week ago to-day, and we across and on board the steamer same day. We waste for the mails all day Tuesday. There were rumon at difficulty between the United States Government of the mails all day Tuesday. There were rumon at that of New-Granada, in regard to a heavy tax on matter, and threats were unade by the Government Panama that unless the tax (of nineteen cents an one on all mail matter) was paid by the Rallroad Company, he would stop the transit of passengers. The against the Companies here are very reserved in weard to a matters of this kind, and we learned nothing of the from them. Mr. Foeter, editor of The Aspinson Courier, however, told me that the Companies had cilical notice from the Governor of Panama day of the control of the tax was paid no transit we be allowed after the 1st day of September. A Totten was thus in a state of uncertainty where leaned upon the dock at Aspinwall. It minutes after he received notice by telegraph had a Circum the Courier of Panama would not enforce the register until hearing further from the Central Governor of Panama would not enforce the register until hearing further from the Central Governor the Bogota. The Governor seems to have strived also conclusion because the frigate Independence arrived walls, with her guns trained to bear on the town transit acrose the Isthmus, and ont on the town transit acrose the Isthmus, and ont on the town of our arrival was generally known at Panama of our arrival was generally known at Panama. CHILD STEALING IN NEW-YORK.-It may

Caille Straline in New-York,—It may many of our readers to learn that from 30 to local are stolen every year in New-York from their pand and never heard of more. Yet such is the fast our advertising columns to-day will be found as these cases, and a curious one it is. The state is the state of the fast of